THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Farewell Reception and Banquet to Ex-Gov. Curtin.

Speech of the Ex-Governor—A Letter from the Czar Alexander.

THE JURY BOX.

Exciting Scenes in the Ultimate Conclusion—Breach of Promise and Bastardy.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 33. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 19, 1869.

GEORGE PEABODY.

His Views on American and British Relations—He Thinks There is no Probability of War.

Mr. George Peabody, who is stopping at the Westery Place, New York, fell into the hands of an interviewer surrounding the World last Sunday. The inquisitive man got enough of Banking from the gentleman to fill out a column leading article, of which we annex the salient points:

"So first," said Mr. Peabody, "then in England and accepted Sumner's speech as the utterance, as it were, of a man behind the throne. They supposed that he spoke entirely on behalf of the Sumner and the Radical party here, but as the unambiguous of the administration itself. This you know, because you have seen the evidence of it in the London newspapers, and because it has infected all the telegrams which have come from London across the Atlantic."

Mr. Sumner's speech was, then, a surprise to England?

"A surprise, certainly, though they were prepared for some such expression by the conduct of the administration lately. I presume that the lower an England were prepared for it. It has been long remembered that the Senator from Massachusetts was the most pugilistic man in the Senate, and that he was always ready to run a muck on any occasion. But the upper classes of England were astonished at the tone of the speech, and the language of a very startling character. We understood from a gentleman who came over in the same ship with Mr. Sumner that he was a foreign minister to England, and that he was going to England to represent the views of the administration. We have been faithful allies of England in her time of trouble, and we have been true friends in her prosperity and in her adversity, and we have always expected some such generous conduct on the part of England in our time of trouble. We have been disappointed in that expectation. With the exception of the Queen's message, which was very kind, and the action of Parliament, which was friendly, the whole tone of the English press and people has been unfriendly and unjust. We have been faithful allies of England

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

The Republican State Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 23d instant, will experience no difficulty in determining who shall be the candidates of the party at the next election for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. A decided majority of delegates, it is believed, have already been chosen favorable to the renomination of Gov. Geary, and it is not probable that the Hon. H. W. Williams, for Judge, will have any opposition.

FREE PRESS—THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The article of the Constitution of which the above is a section, is entitled, by way of distinction, "the declaration of rights." The framers of that instrument did well to give them this prominence, for they are the very corner-stone of our liberties. Those reserved rights are indeed the principal objects of American government, and nearly all of the powers granted by the organic laws of the several States are made directly or indirectly subsidiary to them.

The section quoted permits or suffers no examination into the proceedings of "the legislative or any branch of government," and declares the free communication of thoughts and opinions to be one of the invaluable rights of man. This is no new principle or theory. It is as old as American government of which it is a chief pillar. Free speech and free press have mouldered our institutions into their present shape, have corrected what was amiss in the body politic, have given force, consistency and direction to the public will, enlightened and elevated the public mind, and made America free, intelligent and happy. By these were properly qualified citizens sheltered, not the shelfless functionaries excluded, by all the different departments of the State, from the control of the people. By these the darling spirit of crime and tyrannical usurpation is arrested, and the wicked are brought to punishment. By these the fair fame of honest men is saved from the breath of slander, and the unfounded accusation is refuted. By these the people are informed of the conduct of their servants, and the extent to which they are faithful to the trust reposed in them. By these the public mind is kept pure, and the public morals are preserved from the contagion of vice. By these the public confidence is kept alive, and the public servants are stimulated to the faithful discharge of their duties. By these the people are taught to love their country, and to cherish the principles of their government. By these the rights of the people are defended, and the encroachments of power are resisted. By these the public grievances are heard, and the means of redress are suggested. By these the public attention is directed to the faults of legislation, and the necessity of reform. By these the public sentiment is formed and expressed, and the public will is ascertained and executed. By these the public servants are admonished of their duty, and the people are warned of danger impending or rising in the distance, and to vindicate the integrity of the party which embodies the principles of our unchangeable, well ordained, peculiar American government. To the best of our ability, we will in the future, as in the past, continue to discharge that duty without fear, favor or affection. Corruption and abuse are foreign to Republicanism and they must not be naturalized. They cannot be with an honest, fearless Republican press. Their espousals will be derailed between the upper and nether millstone of the righteous indignation of the noble, patriotic, and incorruptible Republican party.

It is probable that the Mississippi homicide case, and the trial by military commission of E. M. Yerger for the murder of Colonel Joseph E. Chrane, of Jackson, Miss., on the 6th of June, will become one of the marked cases of military jurisprudence in the South. It does not appear that the murder of Colonel Chrane grew out of any political differences, but still it was a cold-blooded and brutal homicide, seemingly with all the premeditation necessary to constitute the highest grade of the offense. Yerger is now on trial by military commission at Jackson, and if the finding of the tribunal should condemn the murderer to the highest penalty of military or civil law, the course of the administration in reviewing the proceedings of the court will be awaited with the greatest interest. Attorney General Hoar recently endorsed an opinion in the case of a resident of Texas, convicted of murder by military commission, that the proceedings of the court were regular, that it was a constitutional tribunal in the unreconstructed States, and that its judgment should be executed. But the Texas murderer was a low fellow, while the Mississippi colonel has held high positions, in public and private life. Of course all the egalitarian metal in such cases will be brought into requisition to screen him. If, the tribunal instituted for his trial should, after a fair and impartial hearing, record its judgment that Yerger should be punished as a murderer, we trust that precisely the same measure of justice shall be dealt out to him as to the humblest citizen of Texas. Elsewhere in the South the case will be found sufficiently complex to give the reader a knowledge of the crime, and the circumstances under which it was perpetrated.

The French seem to make a specialty of intercolonial communication by means of canals. The Suez canal is an undoubted success, the formal opening to take place this summer. And now we hear a treaty has been ratified by Nicaragua with the French Government, on behalf of a French company, for a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific across that Republic, utilizing for the purpose Lake Nicaragua and the Tchuantcon, one of which, the San Juan from there into the Atlantic, lacking only a distance of twelve miles of canal proper to be cut to bring the waters of the two oceans together. The Darien canal project in which American enterprise and capital was enlisted has come to naught by the assertion of Colombian sovereignty over the territory of Darien. This lends additional importance to the French project for a canal across Nicaragua. Nicaragua seems ambitious to control the gateways of the world. With the Suez and Nicaragua canals under French direction, what is there to prevent France entering the race with England and the United States for the commerce of the world?

The execution lasting in Nova Scotia for a very substantial taste of dollars and cents. Before the supremely lowly expired her pocketbook—salt, fish, coal, lumber, butter, potatoes—all went sold in Boston or any other American port, free of duty; but since then an American duty averaging twenty-five per cent. has destroyed the trade. The Canadians next turned annexation, and then proceeded to double the tariff on the Nova Scotia people, and compelled them to support their local government by direct taxation. Thus, they find themselves in an unpleasant as well as unprofitable situation, the selling price of their products has fallen one-third below the New York and Boston markets, and the price of goods has been increased fifteen per cent. by reason of the Canadian tariff. "Annexation or starvation," is now the cry of the "Blue noses."

Innocuous questions bring out the organs of the Atlantic Telegraph, and illustrate the enterprise of the American newspaper of to-day. Thus in Tuesday's Commercial we gathered a fair report of a debate in the House of Peers on the Irish Church bill, Monday evening, including the speeches of Earls Grey and Shaftesbury, Lord Cranmore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other noble notabilities. The debate closed in the House of Peers at 12:15 Tuesday morning, and a few hours later the Commercial, containing the debate, was on the breakfast tables of our subscribers. In all likelihood before the speakers of the preceding evening were out of their beds, the pith and marrow of their speeches were in the minds of our readers.

Who has Gen. Hancock's gubernatorial aspirations in charge? The General is now off from his headquarters at St. Paul, on a tour of inspection to the military posts of Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota. It is scarcely time for his political enthusiasm, but the ground will doubtless be 3,000 miles long, if so, then it would require an average speed, day and night, of about thirty miles an hour, including all stops, to make this distance in the time prescribed.

The most grand useful and successful innovation in the art of communication in New York will be the introduction of the Hammond-ink for copying. The company have contracted for 2,000 of them. How many are intended for Gotham we have not learned. It will no doubt prove a splendid enterprise. Backed by an unlimited monopoly, and the street cars are all full—for once, low-crowded and low-fare.

It is reported in New York that enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army are rapidly going forward here for the Turkish Government. Colonel Ramon Rey, a high public functionary of the Porte, it is said, is superintending the shipment of 20,000 stand of arms, recently purchased from the United States Government. A number of ocean steamers have also been purchased, it is said, for the same destination, and one.

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The corner stone of a new educational institution on the Chestnut plan was laid at Atlanta, Ga., on the first instant. The main edifice will embrace both wings, all rounds, all colors, and to afford normal, collegiate, legal, medical and theological instruction to its members, as they may desire. Many acres of land have been purchased by Government for the site of the university, just outside of the city, to acres of which are to be sold for the benefit of the institution.

The Delaware Bay pilots' pension bill has been strongly urged by the Governor of Delaware, and the Governor of Pennsylvania has recommended the passage of the bill. The Governor of New York has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Maryland has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Virginia has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of North Carolina has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of South Carolina has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Georgia has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Florida has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Alabama has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Mississippi has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Louisiana has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State. The Governor of Texas has also recommended the passage of a law for the relief of the pilots of that State.

Fifthlightfoot is a new English magazine that is announced for the avowed purpose of proclaiming war to the knife against brushes, combs, razors, scissors, and all other implements of annihilation, extirpation and extravagance. What a fine opening there is for Fifthlightfoote in this country. The organs of the new light will doubtless find "sweeping accusations" and "general denunciations" about as popular as indigo, it would doubtless have a chill right away were such a journal to appear among us.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Assembly is invested with the "Arizona." A report was adopted that the Southern be "allowed a reasonable progress, to be accepted at a certain point, and, if under proper training, it is prepared to pass on toward completion." To the credit of Arizona, it is stated that the report was adopted unanimously, although it is prepared to pass on toward completion. Through unsuccessful, was made to the plan, on the ground that it violated the rights of colored members, in refusing to allow them to represent their churches in proportion to equal.

The Canadian papers say our government refuses to negotiate a reciprocity treaty any longer of making the people of the maritime provinces favorable to annexation to the United States, as the only way of securing a market for their products. Whatever the cause, the news from Nova Scotia indicates a growing desire for some action in that province.

Referring to the Stanton garotted, the Chicago *Republican* says: Lane stood, was gazed on years or more ago, and, unless excessively hard drugs, has worn well. It would be hard to name any other man who has stood so near our light and that would present, under the circumstances of travel, a more ossified appearance.

A case for commutation, it is reported, has been discovered in the Pennsylvania penitentiary at Philadelphia, in the person of Mrs. Florence. The plea consists in sewing once or twice around the leg of a pantaloon, the end of a slender flexible copper wire, long enough to reach the floor. The thongs of the cars in that city are supplied with a small metal hook at the upper end to facilitate the entrance of the human body. Eighteen commutations, toward in this way, it is asserted, have either been entirely extra or greatly reduced.

The Spanish legation here, and the friends of Spain in different parts of the country, are indignant at the course of the London Times, and that England is anxious to establish a protectorate over Cuba. While England would doubtless like to see the United States in some such position in regard to Canada, and Cuban agents in this country estimate the number of so-called filibusters who have succeeded in effecting a junction with Canada, the patriot leader, at five thousand. They have also been informed that Messrs. Mitchell and several of the South American Republics. The same authority states that the patriots have received arms and ammunition sufficient to equip their regular organization, in a manner which they did not anticipate six months ago.

The principal shops of Paris will henceforth be closed on Sundays. This important action has been taken in consequence of the late movement, but of a desire on the part of shopkeepers and their employees to obtain additional recreation. The latter appeal to the good will of the public to aid them in making the measure effective.

About the 1st of July the Chicago City Railway Company will introduce upon one of their lines the new style of car, so successfully in use in New Orleans, Boston, Memphis, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Georgetown, and many other cities, the peculiarities of which are, in brief, that it is lighter than the present style, needs generally but one horse, has no rear platform upon which passengers can crowd, and discharges when a signal is given by a line line into which the passengers drop their money or their tickets.

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In reference to the population of Washington, the *Star* states that the figures are correct, as far as they go, but do not go down by the *World* and that the census of 1870 will undoubtedly show about 90,000, instead of 60,000. The *Star* further states that the census shows that the number of white and colored married people living together is in exact proportion to the population.

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There are in Boston nine working-women's associations—Working Girls' Union, Working Girls' Union, Working People's Industrial Order, C. S. M. Unity, Working People's Order of Liberty, Women's Homestead League, Order of Equality and Fraternity, Working Men's Protective League, New England Working Women's League.

The closing of the shows in Paris on Sunday meets with the approval of the employees in those establishments, as they have organized a society to form the negotiations to consolidate business on that day. The clerks in London, it is stated, have contributed £20,000 in order to assist their French brethren in the movement.

The German barbers of New York have formed a Protective Union, numbering two hundred members, in order to effect a reduction in the hours of labor from fourteen to twelve hours.

At a fashionable wedding in St. Louis last week, the officiating clergyman, in his address to the groom, said: "You are the man, and the man must be the ruler. Any idea looking to woman as being the ruler is a perversion of Scripture."

The *Herald* says: The activity which has been going on for the past two months in real estate is unabsorbed. During the present week the auctioneers have had a sale at auction in the various little upspringing villages in the neighborhood of New York, which have been rendered easy of access by the various railroad and steamboat lines that radiate from the city in every direction.

A paper was recently read before the Academy of Sciences at Toulouse, France, to prove that the trunks of trees are not of a circular, but of an elliptical form, the ellipse from east to south, the longer diameter from north to south. The names of eight distinguished observers of the operations of nature are given as supporting the fact mentioned.

A sailings bank for Chinese has been started in San Francisco, to get into circulation the $500,000 gold, said to be hoarded in old stockings.

There is a society in San Francisco known as the "San Francisco Debating Club," which, at a recent meeting, had for discussion the following question: "Resolved, That the sale of the Mexican Railroad to Pennsylvania, in the distribution of patronage and offices, will benefit Administration." The Chairman of the meeting, Colonel Fuller, decided that the question was not debatable, as New York State had received eighteen foreign appointments in Washington, while Pennsylvania had received only four appointments. The New England States had received twenty-six appointments, while Pennsylvania had received only four appointments of the class. Were diplomatic appointments to be considered, Pennsylvania would be and the disparity was much greater.

The Chicago *Tribune* attacks Secretary Fish and Minister Motley in a bitter article, on the ground that the latter, instead of opposing Mr. J. Russell Jones as Minister to England, after he had been previously nominated for the same position, and was not confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Vice President Colfax, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, denies most emphatically the statement of Zeta, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that there was any coldness or feeling existing between himself Mr. Colfax and President Grant, growing out of public appointments. Mr. Colfax says: There never has been, and is not now, the shadow of a shade of such misunderstanding on either side."

The Harrisburg *State Guard* was temporarily suspended with the issue of Tuesday morning. The publication will be resumed on or about the first of July under new arrangements.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The British postoffice has completed arrangements for the purchase of the lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom, under provisions of the act of Parliament. The measure promises to work satisfactorily.

The Bank of England stands in three partners, and covers nearly four acres. The quantity of gold in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, amounted, as returned at 58,709,397 7s 1d. There was no silver in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, amounted. The banks and its premises are assessed to the poor-rate in the sum of £37,500.

When the Pacific Railroad communication is completed—which will be in about five years—the passage between the two great cities may be made in less than three, and a half days' time—sixty-nine hours it is said. In a straight line these cities are about 3,000 miles apart, but the road will doubtless be 3,500 miles long. If so, then it would require an average speed, day and night, of about thirty miles an hour, including all stops, to make this distance in the time prescribed.

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The Cunard steamer *Scotia* takes the "old, old story, as follows: The "Dayton Daily," with which Tom Ford promised to adorn the field of Western journalism, "died a borrin." It was born in a printing office, was cradled in a newspaper office, was educated in a newspaper office, and was finally buried in a newspaper office. Some vandalized into this world, and some vandalized out of it, and that's the whole story of the Dayton Daily.

Mr. Corcoran's new charity, the "Home for Indigent Widows," in Washington, is to be called the "Louisa," after his deceased wife. Sixty widows of officers, clerks, and other worthy public servants, living poor, are to be admitted to the benefits of the charity, each receiving their own rooms, and the rent to be under the control of the Rector of St. John's Church, chosen by himself or his trustees. The endowment is $100,000, and the ground cost $20,000.

Brigham Young is in his 68th year, is a remarkable man, and bids fair to live for many years. He has been married to but one woman, and his figure shows that he is going down the hill of life, but his hair, always light, is tinged with gray, and though his beard was never heavy, it is now thin and white. There is no signs of approaching baldness, his brow and cheeks are clear and smooth, with a healthy color, and his eyes are bright enough to command the respect of the most. It is well known that Brigham is the mind of every Mormon, and he owns every thing, without thinking, and his people are willing to give up all to him. He is a man of his own, and though his looks may be against him, his actions are for him.

Jay Cooke has captured his annual mammoth fish. Last year it was a bass in Lake Erie. This year it is a trout, weighing seven and a half pounds, taken from the Raleigh Lake, in the Adirondacks. The fish was the "original Simon Pure," Happy trout, to be lagged by no other.

The Rev. James Chrystal, an Episcopalian clergyman of New York, and a theological writer of some distinction, has become a convert to the Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia and is preparing to enter the priesthood. In writing to the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexander, of Syra and Tinos, is published in full in the Greek and German papers. He says publicly that he has long been in accordance in doctrine with the Orthodox Church, and that recently it had, unlooked dozens on March 25th, and privately on the 1st of January, 1869, communed. This is the first instance of the conversion of an American Minister to the Greek faith.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of a lower court, fining the keeper of a billiard saloon for allowing a minor to play the game in his establishment without the consent of his father.

Three expeditions—one under the direction of Mr. Lenchert, a Prussian, another under the auspices of the Danish Government, and the third equipped by the generosity of certain German capitalists—are soon to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Brooks, of New York, and their colleagues, are the Committee of Ways and Means Committee, with their special attention that is to bear them all the way to the Pacific, left Chicago on Sunday afternoon, and will be in Omaha on Tuesday, having detained a day at points of interest en route. Their car to be transferred across the river. They are examining the various custom houses and subtreasuries in accordance with the special specific purpose of their tour.

Patti tells Miss Lamarra, a Vienna girl who has been singing in Paris, that she is destined to be a great singer, and advises her to study.

The golden wedding of Rev. Dr. George Peck and his wife was celebrated in Scranton, Pa., a few days ago. Dr. Peck was one of the most prominent clergymen in the Methodist Church. He has been President of Genesee Seminary, President of Dickinson College, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, editor of the Methodist Magazine, and the author of a number of professional studies as a preacher.

The Hon. John D. Defouss, late Public Printer, is reported to be about to establish a religious paper in Washington. Mr. Defouss was long the editor of the *Indiana State Journal*, and while there he first employed young Colfax on the paper.

A letter from Delaware says: "The fruit prospect is magnificent. The whole State is full of strawberries now at six cents per quart, and they are fine. Peaches will be a full crop and unusually large and luscious, if the present promise."

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Mr. Corcoran's new charity, the "Home for Indigent Widows," in Washington, is to be called the "Louisa," after his deceased wife. Sixty widows of officers, clerks, and other worthy public servants, living poor, are to be admitted to the benefits of the charity, each receiving their own rooms, and the rent to be under the control of the Rector of St. John's Church, chosen by himself or his trustees. The endowment is $100,000, and the ground cost $20,000.

Brigham Young is in his 68th year, is a remarkable man, and bids fair to live for many years. He has been married to but one woman, and his figure shows that he is going down the hill of life, but his hair, always light, is tinged with gray, and though his beard was never heavy, it is now thin and white. There is no signs of approaching baldness, his brow and cheeks are clear and smooth, with a healthy color, and his eyes are bright enough to command the respect of the most. It is well known that Brigham is the mind of every Mormon, and he owns every thing, without thinking, and his people are willing to give up all to him. He is a man of his own, and though his looks may be against him, his actions are for him.

Jay Cooke has captured his annual mammoth fish. Last year it was a bass in Lake Erie. This year it is a trout, weighing seven and a half pounds, taken from the Raleigh Lake, in the Adirondacks. The fish was the "original Simon Pure," Happy trout, to be lagged by no other.

The Rev. James Chrystal, an Episcopalian clergyman of New York, and a theological writer of some distinction, has become a convert to the Orthodox Eastern Church of Russia and is preparing to enter the priesthood. In writing to the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexander, of Syra and Tinos, is published in full in the Greek and German papers. He says publicly that he has long been in accordance in doctrine with the Orthodox Church, and that recently it had, unlooked dozens on March 25th, and privately on the 1st of January, 1869, communed. This is the first instance of the conversion of an American Minister to the Greek faith.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of a lower court, fining the keeper of a billiard saloon for allowing a minor to play the game in his establishment without the consent of his father.

Three expeditions—one under the direction of Mr. Lenchert, a Prussian, another under the auspices of the Danish Government, and the third equipped by the generosity of certain German capitalists—are soon to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

STATE NEWS.

The Republicans of Westmoreland county, realizing their wants of a first-class, independent newspaper, propose to establish one at Greensburg, and place at its head a gentleman of ability and unimpeachable character.

George Martin, an old citizen and ex-sheriff of Lancaster county, died in the city of Lancaster on Saturday, aged sixty-eight years.

The Mauch Chunk Democrat announces the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Packer, aged forty, at her husband's residence, Ridge avenue, on the 20th ult., of suffocation from excessive corpulence. Her weight two years ago was four hundred and thirty pounds, and it is estimated at the time of her death at four hundred pounds. No chair would bear her weight, and a kind of platform had to be constructed for her accommodation, and her home was the only one in which she could repose at night, the couch there alone being sufficiently large. She could move about very little for the last two years, and when she left her bed, which was but seldom, she had to be carried. She was a native of Wales, and it required the united strength of six men to lift her coffin into the hearse. Mrs. Packer was well proportioned and good-looking. She was perhaps the heaviest woman in the State, and one of the largest in the world.

An incendiary fire in the lumber yard of D. & C. Moore, at Altoona, on Friday night last, destroyed from $1,200 to $1,500 worth of lumber. Insured.

Henry R. Wilson, one of the yard conductors at Altoona, while engaged in pulling cars on Thursday last, was pitched out upon the track and run over, receiving such injuries as caused his death in a few hours. He was a veteran of three years in the army, in the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, and was regarded by all who knew him as a brave soldier and a kind and obliging christian, one who never spoke an angry word, nor had a single enemy. He was about twenty-eight years of age.

The Odd Fellows of Harrisburg have decided to purchase a lot on Market square, adjoining the Dauphin House, and erect a hall to cost $100,000.

A new paper, called the *Conductor*, has been issued at Lebanon. The publishers state that the next number will be issued whenever they can get a sufficient patronage.

Wm. Deacon, residing in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, while peeling bark from the trees on his farm on the 28th inst., had a violent altercation, and killed instantly by a tree falling upon him.

On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a colored woman while passing over Capital Hill, Harrisburg, was seized by a crowd of rowdy ruffians and held while one of their number outraged her. Five young men stood by and witnessed the outrage. The guilty parties are under arrest.

Weaver's Brewery and the *National Democrat* office, in Williamsport, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss not known.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

From the Lawrence Journal, New Castle, Pa.

If an article is worth writing at all, it is worth reading, and the duty of the editor, in such case, is plain. It is his duty to read it, and to read it carefully, and to give the subject matter of the article in its own party.

We are often met by well meaning, honest members of the Republican party, who say to us, "What shall we do to free our party of the corruption that is in it? How can we avoid paying the way for its dismemberment?" We reply, with the *Tribune*, "Strike at the culprits," Stephen A. Douglas once said, in speaking of his own party, that no party could long exist and remain pure, and in this country ten years without becoming more or less corrupt. While we cannot agree with the assertion fully, we think that the experience of the past will show that the Republican party has received into its communion a host of men who are not only no credit to it, but a positive disgrace. Men who disgrace themselves and their party and disregard of all principles of political honor, who have no end in view save their own aggrandizement, and who trample upon the principles of the party in order to subserve their own interests, and who are false to their obligations to sustain them. That it is necessary to the welfare and safety of the party that it should be free from all responsibility for the acts of such men, no one will deny, but it is the duty of the press to point out the men, and in this manner bring them to the notice of the people. Let the press do its duty, and the men chosen by himself or his trustees. The addition for this noble charity, and the ground cost $20,000.

MURDER AT THE SOUTH.

The Killing of Col. Joseph G. Crane, at Jackson, Miss., on the 6th of June, by E. M. Yerger—Details of what Proves to be a Notable Case.

The difficulty between E. M. Yerger, of Jackson, Miss., and Col. Joseph G. Crane, mayor of the city, which resulted in the killing of the latter, grew out of certain official proceedings of the latter, which are explained by the following card which has appeared in the Jackson papers of June 1st:

NOTICE.—By virtue of a warrant of distress, dated the 1st day of June, 1869, issued by Joseph G. Crane, Mayor of the City of Jackson, I have levied upon the hereinafter described personal property of M. Yerger, and will proceed to sell in front of Bloom's store, in the city of Jackson, on the 5th day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock, to the highest bidder, the following described personal property, levied on to satisfy the amount of said taxes, and all costs. One piano.

W. S. FREEMAN.

Jackson, Miss., June 1, 1869.

Mr. Yerger was in Memphis at the time, but on his return to Jackson on the 6th—the day of the murder—sent several messages to Colonel Crane, the purport of which was an invitation for him to call on the street and settle the official character, in order to give him satisfaction for what he esteemed to be an affront. Crane's friends advised him to reject the challenge, and he declined to be annoyed in the streets. He declined to arm himself or to order the arrest of Yerger who was inflamed with liquor. A short time before the fatal meeting Crane went out on official business, and the latter, armed and followed before. At this point the narrative of a witness before the Coroner's jury:

Harris Barksdale, sworn.—Came out of Corley's store and met Colonel Crane, shook hands with social salutations, and went into Green's saloon; Crane said, "Good morning, Yerger, you are a damned puppy," ran out with Mr. Thomas Green and George Green; saw Col. Crane and Mr. Yerger standing three or four feet apart; Col. Crane said, "You are a damned puppy, and I will whip you;" Yerger said, "I am not drunk, and want to tell you that you are a damned puppy." Colonel Crane said, "I don't care for that;" Yerger said, "I am not drunk, and I will whip you." Yerger said, "I telegraphed to you not to take advantage of me in carrying my arms, but you have taken advantage of me;" Crane said, "I did not take advantage of you," and struck Yerger with his hand. Yerger said, "Take your hand out of my face, you damned cowardly son of a bitch," at the same time striking Crane's hand down. Crane said, "I don't know you, and don't want to have anything to do with you except officially." At this time witness noticed that Mr. Yerger had his right hand in his bosom. Colonel Crane struck Mr. Yerger with his cane, and one step up street. Mr. Yerger pushed him and said, "You damned puppy," Crane's cane wheeled round and struck Colonel Yerger with a walking stick; they then clinched, and fell to the ground. Witness assisted in parting Colonel Crane. Mr. Crane caught Mr. Yerger's arm and held it awhile; Mr. Yerger struggling; saw Mr. Yerger's arm jerked his arm away and struck Colonel Crane in the left side; Colonel Crane walked into Brown's store; the parties struggled just inside of the door; witness could not tell how far into the store of the parties. Colonel Crane fell and Yerger stepped out and threw his hand back, saying, "I have killed the damned dog, you struck me," or "What did you strike me for?" Witness could not identify the knife—did not see it after it left Mr. Yerger's hands—at the time thought it was a knife.

No weapon was found on the body of Colonel Crane. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by murder inflicted by him by the hands of E. M. Yerger, with a sharp edged instrument to the jurors unknown, in the city of Jackson, county and State aforesaid, on this the 8th day of June, A. D., 1869."

The *Pilot* newspaper of Jackson, in narrating the affair, had the following: "The heartrending scene which occurred at the spot of the murder—when the remains of the murdered man came and threw herself upon his prostrate, lifeless and bloody form, and in the agony of her grief cried out, 'Is my husband dead?' 'Oh! God, he must not be snatched from me!' was indescribable. The crowd looked, and silently wept as each tears the heart-strings. The corpse was borne from the spot almost a maniac, amidst the sympathy of the entire gathered population."

COLONEL CRANE.

The murdered man was born at Dayton, O., in 1825, and was the son of a former Congressman from the Dayton district. He served gallantly through the war, and at the time of his death was Chief Commissary of the Fourth Military District, and in addition to the other duties, was filling the office of Mayor of Jackson, by order of the District Commander. Colonel Crane was about six feet in height, of fine and imposing and distinguished in his personal appearance.

In all the relations of life, as son, husband, father, citizen, friend, and officer, he was a model of the purest type. A most thorough, accomplished gentleman, his courtesy and kindness of heart were truly loved and universally admired by all who came in contact with him. He was married in 1850, and has left a widow and two sons, aged seventeen and fourteen years, respectively. Mrs. Crane is the daughter of Commodore Jas. Biddle, formerly of the United States Navy, and the niece of General Robert C. Schenck, the present distinguished Minister of the United States from the Dayton District. She is a most charming, amiable, and accomplished lady, universally beloved by all illustrious family. Herself and husband were both born in the same town; they knew each other from childhood, grew up and lived side by side, and their souls melted into one, impervious to the darkness of adversity or the change of fortune, through good and evil report, they seemed to cling the closer, with advancing years.

The banquet and other extraordinary manifestations of respect to Colonel Crane, which are made the text of an article in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which concludes as follows:

"Among the honest Republicans, and among all the intelligent and respectable Democrats of Pennsylvania, the name of Andrew G. Curtin is always mentioned with respect. Among the mercenaries and the disreputable of the parties, he is hated, now, because he was not only beyond their influence when he was in power, but because he was their enemy, as he was the enemy of every unworthy citizen during the period of rebellion. He has been abused, and he is still abused, by the worst of the Copperhead press, but a party fairly entitled to the Republican party that could have no power but for the lavish use of ill-gotten money. It is in scorn of this faction that the people of Philadelphia and of other parts of Pennsylvania have lately been honoring Andrew G. Curtin, and now, as he goes across the seas, with the good wishes and prayers of the best people of Pennsylvania accompanying him, he can look back with even greater indifference than ever upon the impotent assaults made upon him by the corrupt and the envious."

THE PENDING POLL of Monday—at last—has the best reason to believe it was smiled as to the new political war issue, and that "Mr. Sumner has not taken any part in treachery."

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Seven-eighths of all the chilled rolls manufactured in the United States are made in this city. We could mention instances where Pittsburgh rolls have been delivered to mills in the East immediately adjoining establishments engaged in the manufacture of chilled rolls.

When we stated that a single nail factory in this city made eight millions of pieces per day, we inadvertently in what may be properly termed Pittsburgh modesty. There are two methods of calculating the product. First, by aggregating the known number of revolutions each machine makes per minute, and making due allowance for stoppages, and change of plates, or, having the production of the machinery in pounds, multiplying the same by the average number of pieces to the pound, or employing both methods, we have a result in ten hours' running time in a single concern in this city of:

Common nails	4,760,000
Clinch nails	2,380,000
Shoe nails	3,840,000
Glazier points (single machine)	560,000
Total	12,520,000

These nails, we may add, is a very liberal estimation,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cheap Family Amusements.

I would so find that the German beer gardens could be established among us all around the town! I would rather have the beer than to have your wine! My old fatherland is first-rate, the home of our Anglo-Saxon blood, and the beloved mother of our domestic stock, it is. In its true-hearted people always toward republicanism. The monarchical stock—the French stock, the Spanish stock, the Austrian stock—all run in word monarchism. Of course not, the whole of them. They want order! and when they have one, they fight him, and then when they have got rid of him, they fight because they have got no master. They fight another! And the Saxon stock stands for the common people and the commonwealth. And if you find drink, drink good German beer! Do not indulge with your good wife in the French or your southern wines, nor any thing of the kind. But do not drink either! God sparkled with beer enough in them to go for us all, and if the best beer—the very best—is not to be had with the help of beer, or its dainty lip of wheat, that is the next best to wine, in months afterward with water. There is nothing so good as nothing, and water is next to nothing. In every other respect, and in all the other social institutions, I want, in Dresden and Munich, German simplicity, German economy, and German industry, introduced among us, and where, for a very small price, wholesome meals could be obtained, and where nice eating houses could be established, and where the ladies could be accompanied by their husbands and children (and, I think, no less than one or two children to every married couple), and where themselves while the most agreeable music was being performed by excellent bands, admirable as any to be met with in Philharmonic concerts. And after spending the early evening in this manner, I hope I should then be very home at the good old German hour of nine o'clock—seven hour time, I mean. And I thought, when I was in Germany, that if I could only get a beer garden established in Pittsburgh, I would promote the cause of morality, temperance and religion as much as any other man in the community. So there should be no more going to taverns or until 2 o'clock in the morning, and no more getting drunk, and no more fighting, and no more poverty, and no more hell. The seven saints which God have been appointed whereby they have been used in the conduct, the proved their superiority to conduct that under one to another, and the consequence was the strongest only a fortnight ago. Take for the breakage of their rails on American railroads averaged only a fraction over one to every thousand tons carried, while on English railroads the average was more than ten times as great. Take into account the comparative cheapness of labor and materials in England, and the difference in favor of the American rails is even greater. Take into account the fact that the English rails are made from the best English steel rails, and that in the course of a year of the entire product with which

The necessity of the bar to which steel rails have been subjected, in some instances, before having been blown, has arisen from no greater unreliability of the material for rails than is inherent in all iron manufactured. The President of the Bessemer & Bolckow Company, in his address at the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London, said: "We may deal with the subject as a purely commercial question, and if we do so we must admit that we have not yet succeeded in producing a steel rail which will always bear the severe tests to which it is subjected in the process of manufacture, and which will not occasionally break in the hands of the customer." Mr. Bell, of the Clarence Iron Works, in the same meeting, said: "I am not surprised that the Belgian steel rails have failed, for I have always considered that they were made of too hard steel." Mr. Bell is confirmed in this opinion by the fact that the Belgian rails are made from the Belgian coke pig iron, which is of a very hard character

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

TERMS. Per Ann

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Just now Great Britain has her back up to the extent that could hardly be matched by any executive grimalkin known to national history. The immediate cause of her feline ruffleness is the late speech of the Chairman of the United States Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. She holds that speech to be an open, barefaced insult to her unconquered and badly cherished national pride. It is no wonder—for national pride has never been hard to insult, ever since the outbreak of the Revolutionary rebellion of those colonists, so far as America is concerned, peculiarly tender spots.

Everybody in America, we suppose, (each in Great Britain, remembers the affair as the Trent—the seizure of the mutterous rebels, MASON and SLIDELL, on the night of the 12th of October, 1861, were carried out of Charleston, through the blockading fleet, by one of the blockade runners, and safely transferred in this way to the deck of the United States sloop of war San Jacinto, returning from the African coast, called at that port, and her commander, Captain WILKES, was informed that MASON and SLIDELL were then on their way to Europe as ambassadors from the rebel slaveholders to England and France, and had taken passage in the English mail steamer Trent, then about to sail from Havana to England. WILKES, as soon as he heard this, decided, as every honest, reasonable man would have done, that, when the British steamer undertook to do a rebel work, she ought to be held to the responsibilities of a belligerent, and that it was his duty to hold her to such a responsibility, so far at least as to stop her and take the rebel ambassadors from her. Acting on this conclusion, he ran up the Abolition steamer some two hundred and fifty miles, and there waited for the half rebel, half British steamer, and when she came up he stopped her and compelled her to give up the rebel ambassadors.

As soon as the news of this reached England, it produced the most violent excitement, an excitement that has not been equalled in England since the days of the first NAPOLEON. It extended, moreover, everywhere and to everybody in the kingdom. It pervaded all alike from the Queen to the beggar. The leaders and the press of all political parties, of all religious sects, of all literary and scientific schools, no matter how much they differed or how bitterly they quarrelled with one another about other things, were equally excited away with it. In the market, on the street, on 'change, in the newspaper offices, in the gaiety in the dressing room, in the Council of State, everywhere, emigrants were vexed with the most intense vehemence against America for the insult, as they called it, which it had perpetrated against the national dignity of the British Empire.

That CAPT. WILKES was perfectly right in taking MASON and SLIDELL from the steamer Trent, cannot be gainsaid, and especially by Great Britain, for it was in strict accordance with the rules of international law that that nation has always held, and always acted upon.

By orders in council issued by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, then Regent, and afterwards GEORGE IV., before our war of 1812 with her, Great Britain expressly asserted her right to "impress her own seamen when found on board American merchant ships." This claim was intended to apply, and in practice was made to apply, to Irish and Scotch sailors who had become naturalized citizens of the United States. Upon the promulgation of this order the United States Government protested against it and demanded its repeal. With this demand Great Britain, by an order in council, refused to comply, and she justified the refusal by a most elaborate manifesto, dated at Westminster on the 9th of January, 1813, in this manifesto it was declared as follows: "If America intends to deny the validity of that right, viz.: the right of Great Britain to impress naturalized Irish and Scotch sailors, or any other persons owing her allegiance, on board American merchant vessels on the high seas, it is that Great Britain cannot acquiesce in, nor will she give countenance to such a pretension by according to its supporters, much less to its abandonment.

"His Royal Highness can never admit that, in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels can be considered by any neutral State as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war."

The assertion of this right in the first place gave rise to the war of 1812, and, although Great Britain continued to assert the right all through the war, as is shown by her manifesto of January, 1813, the question was not touched in the treaty of peace that was not touched in the treaty of peace at Ghent, but was left entirely open and unsettled.

According to this doctrine, always asserted and acted upon by Great Britain, Captain WILKES, commanding an American war vessel, had a perfect right to search the Trent, a neutral vessel, on the high seas and take from her MASON and SLIDELL, or any other person owing allegiance to the United States that he found on board of her, and Great Britain had no right to resent such acts on his part as a violation of her flag, or as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

But this is not all, on the 13th of May, 1861, a month after the attack first made on Fort Sumter, Great Britain acknowledged the rebel slaveholders as lawful belligerents, and issued her proclamation of neutrality. This proclamation was issued in the Queen's name, and in it she warned all her loving subjects, and all other persons whatsoever entitled to her protection, that if in contempt of this their proclamation, and of our then high displeasure," they did any acts "in contravention or violation of the laws of nations, as for example and more especially, * * * by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any the lawful warship actually established by or on behalf of either of said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms &c., for the use or service of either of said contending parties, all persons so offending will merit and be liable to the severe penalties, and penal consequences by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced." The Trent was a British vessel, her owners, officers and crew were British subjects, entitled to British protection. She was carrying MASON and SLIDELL, officers of the rebel slaveholders. She was carrying, therefore, "dispatches from the rebel slaveholders to a number of European governments. She was doing this knowingly, openly and avowedly, and was glorying in the doing of it. She was, therefore, acting in direct violation of the Queen's proclamation, and of the rules of international law as avowed in that proclamation, and incurred the penalties imposed by international law for infractions of its rules.

On this subject, Mr. PHILLIMORE, a very eminent English lawyer, in his learned and celebrated work on international law, says, (section 225): "*It is competent to a belligerent to stop the Ambassador of his enemy on his passage,*" and consequently Queen VICTORIA's neutrality proclamation was right in placing belligerent officers among things which it was unlawful to carry. In regard to dispatches, Mr. PHILLIMORE, (vol. 3, section 224,) says: "Official communications from an official person on the public affairs of the belligerent Government are such dispatches as impress a hostile character upon the carriers of them. The mischievous consequences of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed, for it is manifest that by the carriage of such dispatches the most important operations of a belligerent may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband, the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance, but the smallest dispatch may turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent." If all this is true, as it undoubtedly is, in regard to dispatches, is it not much more true of ambassadors? If the carrying of a dispatch for a belligerent may be sufficient to turn the fortunes of war in his favor, may not the carrying of an ambassador for him be far more effective to turn fortunes of war in his favor? And, after all, is not an ambassador a living dispatch, and not only that, but a dispatch generally of the most important character that an ambassador may, and in all probability will be a hundred fold more effective in behalf of the belligerent that sends him than any dispatch can be, and a hundred times more likely to turn the fortunes of war in his favor?

In the same book, sec. 223, Mr. PHILLIMORE, speaking of the consequences of these infractions of international law says: "The penalty is the confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and the cargo, if it belongs to the same master." And secondly, by and severally is the penalty inflicted that Mr. PHILLIMORE says, sec. 222, referring to the case of the Caroline, in 5 ROBINSON's English Admiralty Reports, 238—262, that "It has been justly holden that a ship so employed cannot escape confiscation by alleging that she acted under duress and violence. The penal liability of a ship so employed is not affected by the circumstance that she has shaken off the belligerent character which her occupation has impressed upon her." If this is so in the case of a vessel forced into the service of a belligerent, how much more must it be so in the case of one that voluntarily goes into his service? Such a vessel voluntarily assumes the character of a belligerent, and along with the character of the assumes the risk and must be held to the responsibilities of a belligerent, and this was exactly the case with the Trent.

The conduct of Captain WILKES on this occasion met the most hearty approbation, not only throughout the entire country, but in Congress. The only regret that was felt was that he had not captured the Trent and brought her in to be confiscated by a court of admiralty for her flagrant breach of international law. Secretary WELLES, in his report the next winter said:

[illegible]

Another learned writer says:

[illegible]

This was the celebrated "affair" of the Trent, and the only thing that can be fairly said about it is, that Captain WILKES, in what he did on the occasion, did not go nearly so far as the rules of international law would have justified him in going, and that Great Britain, instead of having any just ground of complaint on account of it, had great reason to be thankful for the forbearance with which the vessel was treated. Nevertheless, when news of the affair reached England, it produced an excitement and a fury as wild and as violent as the human mind is capable of. Bitter and malignant and absolute as the people and the press had been before, they became even more so if possible now. And the official conduct of the Government on the occasion was as violent, as wild and as malignant as was that of the people and the press. Without even waiting to hear from the United States Government, she at once went into the most extensive preparations for war, and not only into preparations for war, but into an inceptive stage of war. By a public proclamation the Privy Council prohibited the export of arms and munitions of war, and even of saltpetre. Large bodies of troops were in the utmost haste put in readiness for shipping to Canada and Nova Scotia, and some of them actually shipped for the purpose of making war on the United States. In addition to this, a special messenger was dispatched to Washington, commanding Lord LYONS, the British Minister, who had all along showed himself in sympathy with the rebellion, to forthwith demand the immediate surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, and their release from the custody of the United States Government. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his dispatch to Lord LYONS said, "Should Mr. SEWARD ask for delay, in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay *not exceeding seven days.* If at the end of that time no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's government, your LORDSHIP is instructed to leave WASHINGTON, with all the members of your legation, bringing with you the archives of the legation, and to repair immediately to London."

Now in this case Great Britain had undoubted no pecuniary loss at all, nor had any of her people. No interest of theirs, either present or prospective, had been injured or put in jeopardy. Neither her commerce, her trade nor her shipping had been in the slightest degree affected or endangered. Nothing of the kind was complained of, nothing of the kind was pretended. The only thing that was complained of or pretended was an indignity, an affront, an insult to her national honor. It was a mere question of national sentiment, national pride, national honor, of national affront, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself could claim no more, as stated it.

Let us grant, on general principles, that the British Government think it that she would listen to no explanation in regard to it, no plea in its behalf, no excuse for or justification of it, she would utter unconscionable exaggeration about it, accept of nothing on account of it, but an absolute unbending of the act by our unconditional surrender of MASON and SLIDELL and an ample apology for the affront, and all within seven days, and that, under the penalty of immediate war. "The Government of the United States," said Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his dispatch, "must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow *such an affront to the national honor* to pass without full reparation."

But now, when we ask reparation for the insult as well as the injury inflicted on us by the British government in sending out her vessels to play the part of pirates against us and on behalf of the rebel slaveholders, that government, and its people and press, meet us the claim as one of mere sentiment, mere feeling, mere fancy, and unceremonially ask if we are going to go to war with them for such a baseless conceit, such as idle whim. It is a good joke their assertions did not take such a turn in the case of the Trent. But they did not. That was no baseless conceit, no idle whim, in their estimation. They did not think it so empty a pretense as to render the party who treated it as serious a fit subject for anything but sneers and contempt. It was a grave, painful matter, an affront, that could only be atoned for by an abject immediate compliance with the demands of Great Britain or immediate war. We are sure that in the intercourse between civilized nations in modern times, there cannot be found anything else so unreasonable, so outrageous, so insulting, as was the conduct of Great Britain in regard to this affair of the Trent, and its impudence and malignity were only equalled by the perfidy of her whole course from the beginning of the slaveholders' rebellion to the end.

Great Britain knew well that she was not entitled either to reparation or apology for the affair of the Trent. She did not expect any, she did not want any. What she wanted was an excuse, however flimsy, for aiding the slaveholders directly by open war as she had all along been doing indirectly and covertly, in their destruction of our republican government, and in order to make sure of the Trent affair as such excuse, she assumed to us on account of it such an air of insolence and insult as she thought we could not fail to resent. But she reckoned without her host. We, in our case, the most cowardly, craven diplomat that ever disgraced a nation, not only did not resent the insolence and insult, but he hastened with greediness to deliver up MASON and SLIDELL to the British Minister, and to apologize most humbly and abjectly for their capture, and he such an extent did he carry his meanness, to such a depth of servility, that he declared that he voluntarily, and without being asked, proffered to the British Government the privilege of marching through our territory to her posts on the Canadian frontiers the very troops that she had sent out to war upon us. That she was equally surprised and disappointed at this dastardly conduct on the part of Mr. SEWARD, is manifest from the way in which she treated it. One of her leading journals, acting as the mouthpiece of the whole nation from the Queen down, thus spoke of it.

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This is a small part of our case against Great Britain. And now how does it look along side of the affair of the Trent? If that affair was sufficient to justify England in refusing everything but an unconditional compliance with her demands in seven days or war, would not our case justify us if we had assumed much higher ground? But we did not do so. On the contrary, we have been negotiating about it for years, and that under a continual stream of scurrility and abuse on the part of the English press. And now, since Mr. SEWARD has coolly, dispassionately, calmly, fairly stated our case, and set forth what our rights are, a stream of billingsgate has been turned upon him as well as upon us by everything English that is rarely equalled and could not be surpassed.

Under these circumstances what ought we do? Ought we, in the language of the leading English journals already quoted, to "smack smile and run away" under the influence of British bullying and threats? Can we, in the face of the world, afford to do so? Is national honor, national character, nothing to us? Are we prepared to confess ourselves to be what England has publicly pronounced us, a nation of freedom-swaggerers, built upon a foundation of vulgarity and cowardice? We could expect nothing better from Mr. SEWARD while he is controlled our foreign relations than a cowardly submission to such indignities. Are we to have nothing better from General GRANT? Is the chivalrous, dauntless soldier to turn out cowardly craven diplomat? Reared the nation from destruction by the rebel slaveholders, is he going to allow it to be overwhelmed with disgrace by Great Britain? His course is plain. It has been marked out for him by Great Britain herself. It is full payment by Great Britain for the depredations of the vessels she sent out in aid of the rebels, and an unconditional apology for her repeated insults of our nation's honor, and that in a given number of days, or absolute non-intercourse for a time, and, if that proves ineffectual, war. For what England did in the setting the example she had no cause. It was a most gratuitous insult on her part. But the case is different with us. England has heaped on us injury upon injury, insult upon insult, and it is time we should let her know, and that in the most emphatic manner, that the game has been played out, that now she must make full and complete reparation both for the injuries and the insults we have suffered at her hands, and that hereafter she must treat us both in her words and her actions with all the fairness, candor, courtesy and respect which one nation owes to another.

GENERAL OR PARTICULAR.

It troubles a class of individuals and journals that there should be, at this time, such a multiplicity of general charges as to the extent of legislative corruption, and of speculation in the public funds for the benefit of political cliques. They mildly insist that the charges shall be specific and direct, and the culprits prosecuted to the extent of the law, before the press of the State shall raise its voice, warning the people against tolerating or continuing notoriously suspected offenders in official position. Could impertinence or imbecility go further? As well claim we should be precluded from noting the mysterious movements of the approaching pestilence until death enters its ghastly form in our streets and by ways. Or that we should not point out the silent spread of vice, until the offenders are duly caught, convicted and sentenced. This policy can only be insinuated even, in the interest of political transgressors. Its application by the press to the entire range of subjects it is called upon to treat, would open wide the door to every species of public and private crime. We will have none of it. We recognize it to be as much the primary duty of public journals to warn the people of approaching evils, as it is their secondary duty to record existing crimes. The righteousness of the notion that prevention is better than cure is antediluvian in its origin.

We think the charges that have turned public attention to the corruption at Washington and the State capitals are specific enough. The people think so too, and are determined to apply the remedy. If they do not succeed this year or under this Administration, next time they will be more healthy in earnest. The small crowd of interested speculators or knaves, who would stifle this grand outburst from the heart of the nation for reform, will find themselves swept away as the merest rubbish.

Is there no corruption at the political centers of the country—Washington, Albany or Harrisburg? Is all the talk on the subject sensational fiction? Then, pray tell us the secret of the immense fortunes realized on moderate salaries in the public service, or explain away the presence of that mysterious lobby or those well organized cliques to control public or promote private legislation? But we are told all this is hammering at unseen sinners. When, in the history of the world, did guilt ever seek the light? Are votes sold in the gold room or at the stock exchange? Is the "unexpended balance" advertised for takers? Do the details of "incidental expenses" appear in the reports of railroad officials? The questions answer themselves. We have to strike at the dark—operate from the front on masked batteries—until the secrecy with which political and legislative diabolism enshrouds itself, is penetrated. We fancy, even now, we detect crevices in the cutness, in our own State and locality.

—But, apropos to this subject of general charges, Senator LOWRY, of the Erie district, in the last State Senate, said some very smart things, as he is apt to do when rifled. We will permit the reader to draw his own inferences and connect them with what we have written as best he may. It was on a debate on the State Senate on the bill RELATIVE TO A proposition to pay the unexpended balance in anticipating the payment of the interest on the public debt. The "balance" was the Erie Senator's theme, and he stated in this "general" way what the State Treasurer might be supposed to do with the large sum left in his hands:

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When it is considered that Senator LOWRY is one of the veteran politicians of the State, and long a member of the Legislature as well as of the Republican party, we think his little bit of oratory might be called pointed, particular'ar specific, rather than "general."

KITTALISM CONDEMNED.

The very decisive vote by which the ritualistic church of All Saints was denied admission into union with the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Pittsburgh Diocese is a significant indication of the opinion of the people of that communion in regard to a question of vital importance. All Saints applied for admission into union at the Convention of last year, but the subject was laid over for a year in order that the church at large might have an opportunity of becoming intelligently informed in regard to the ritualistic worship which was openly charged as being conducted there.

When the subject came up in the Convention of this year, a resolution was offered admitting All Saints whenever the Bishop should certify that the church is "sound in the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. In his annual address, the Bishop had reported that, not acting upon information from others, he had attended at evening service in All Saints and observed a violation of the doctrine and worship of the Church in the "bowing to the altar." He endeavored for a period of a year and a half to effect a reform in that respect, but he had received from the Rector a positive refusal to comply with his admonition. In view of this fact Gen. HOWE contended that All Saints was not only recusant but contumacious, and he moved the indefinite postponement of the entire subject. The discussion which followed was lengthy and took the widest range, and with a few exceptions the speakers confined themselves to the ritualistic character of the worship, and on that broad issue the matter was finally determined. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, as was also the resolution to admit on the Bishop's certificate of conformity—the latter by a very decisive vote of both orders. The vote on the bare question of admission or non-admission resulted as follows: Of the clergy, ayes 7, nays 24; of the laity, ayes 2, nays 24 (the latter voting by parish.

It is true that of the negative votes of the clergy one or two explained that had not the question been complicated by the charge of ritualism they would have voted for admission, but the number of such votes would not have changed the result, nor indeed have made the negative vote much less decisive. The battle was fought on the clear, distinct question of ritualism, and on that issue the anti-ritualists have achieved an important and significant victory.

The friends of All Saints labored earnestly (we hope not intentionally) to bedoud the real issue by claiming that the proceedings changed the Convention into a judicial tribunal for the trial and condemnation of the Rector. The effect of such a course might have been to create sympathy for the church by making the Rector a martyr. The fallacy of such of course is very evident from the fact that though the parish has been denied admission, the Rector remains in the Convention with the same rights that the other clergy have. That the practices of the Rector were necessarily criticised was certainly no fault of the Convention, but of the Rector himself. To determine whether the parish actually acceded to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the church involved investigation into the mode of worship conducted there. So far as the Rector's defense against the church is concerned, it remains unadjudicated in condemnation of law. The result is a moral one, but of great importance, as in emphatically condemns ritualistic worship within the Diocese. What action will be taken in reference to the Rector remains to be seen. The vindication of the purity of the doctrine and worship of the church seems to demand his speedy presentment and trial, and we cannot see how that course can be honorably avoided.

In this matter Bishop KERFOOT had a weighty though delicate duty to perform, and we know that we speak the judgment of the great body of the Convention in saying that that duty was wisely, faithfully and decisively performed, and he will receive as he richly merits the hearty approval of his Diocese at large for his efforts to suppress the introduction of strange doctrines and forms of worship into the church. Being so well sustained and approved his duty in regard to ritualism in the future will be much easier and lighter, if not more agreeable.

TO ROME—WHO IS GOING?

The Ecumenical Council which His Holiness has called to assemble at Rome next December, of course will be attended by the invited dignitaries of the Catholic Church from all parts of the world. But the Pope did not abridge his invitation by any such narrow restrictions. Oh, no; out of the plenitude of Christian charity which should overhope and animate the spirit and actions of the successor to SAINT PETER, he addressed a letter to the Protestant churches not exactly inviting a representation at the Council, but calling its members to come back into the bosom of Mother Church. They could not be recognized as a distinct body of Christians—only wanderers from the true faith. Replies to the Papal invitation have been prepared by the Bishops of the Church of England, the State Church of Prussia, and in this country by the religious assemblies representing the most prominent Protestant denominations. The responses are generally identical in tone, setting forth declarations that the Catholic Church is not the primitive church, and that its creed is contrary to the Scriptures and the doctrines of the early church.

Of course there will be no representation of the Protestant churches, as such, at the Council. Among European Protestants, there are a few in France and Germany, and many more among the Puseyites or High Church people in England and America, who hope the Council will devise measures that will bring all evangelical christians into one christian church, and some of these may possibly seek to visit Rome in an official or semi-official capacity, on the occasion of the Council.

Who is going? May not the invitation of the Pope be the first open step, in a movement designed to cover a larger and more important accession to Rome, than is afforded by the occasional stragglers who do not find High church doctrines toned up to the demands of their religious cravings? It has a look this way, and may have been the result of a long continuing intrigue between the authorities of the Roman church and the Protestants who have a weakness for church upholstery, signs and symbols. The Pope invites them all back as erring brethren. To be sure the seat may, for the present, be in the rear of the edifice, but the church never neglects the interests of proselytes, and there will be a future of promised ecclesiastical promotion. The favorite theory with the extremists of these dissatisfied Protestants is that the world is tending to materialism—a polite term for his Satanic Majesty—or to Catholicism. Believing so, naturally and logically, they fly to the arms of the venerable Mother, to find safety from the free thinking philosophers of Paris, Germany, and our own New England.

Our sympathies go with them. Their moral back bones need the strengthening of a faith that promises everything and exacts everything. We warn them that the new religion is strict, and heresy damnable. The Pope, however, has generously opened the door for the procession to march in without a complete and formal renunciation of their past faith. This will help matters. He promises consideration, and on surrender, the honors of religious war. We recommend the fable of the spider and the fly. The wandering brethren will not be of half as much account as they are now, when they change their status from that of dissatisfied Protestants to faithful and obedient Romans.

LEADING Democratic papers begin to manifest uneasiness lest the Republicans, faithful to the ideas involved in the support they gave the government in its contest with the Rebellion, should carry the issue American ground of the dispute between the United States and England, on the so-called Alabama claims. They say the question is to be brought into politics and made an issue between parties. How this can be, except as the Democrats espouse the English side of the question, we do not perceive. We have a just claim against England for the deliberate, intentional and almost complete destruction of American commerce, by acts committed, as the Messrs. LAIRD testify, by the tacit consent of the British government—certainly after the real character and mission of the Alabama had been called to its notice. Certainly the questions growing out of these acts cannot be ignored or excused. The American people have not forgotten, nor will they speedily forget, that for three years the British people acted, not as the United States Government and England, by reason of the relations that England held toward the Southern Confederacy, as the furnisher of its means of warfare, to say nothing of the support which the Rebellion, even before it really became such, received from the English Government and people. No true American will for a moment think of less than just reparation for these things; and the Republican party would not be true to its position throughout the bloody struggle, did it not support the Government in making just demands of England. We can readily understand why those who sympathised with the rebels and those who actually espoused their cause, should take little or no interest in the questions growing out of England's course. These questions enter into our politics it will be because of the espousal of the English side by the Democrats.

FROM all parts of the State, we hear that the Republicans are nominating new men for legislative positions, and especially are they rebuking those who were conspicuously corrupt last winter at Harrisburg. This leads us to say that new men are not necessarily good men; but we accept the rebuke implied to the old members, by their rejection, as one of the best and most effective testimonials attainable, that the people are determined to right the wrong of legislative corruption and profligate expenditure. They have to take the new men, as their constituents have, on trust, but we do it with the reservation of holding them to a rigid accountability for every vote next winter. The Republican party must be kept clear of the corruptionists, in places of honor, profit and responsibility; that is, if it is desirable our party should maintain power. It can only win by going before the people with clean hands, and if there is not political wisdom sufficient in the organization to select candidates from the intelligence, honesty and patriotism which so largely enter into its composition, it deserves to go down in humiliation and defeat, and it will do so. No power can save it, for the party will destroy itself. The men whose votes give us a majority will turn against the party that it may be purified by defeat. There are no great overshadowing questions now before the public. With the disappearance of the issues created by the war and slavery, our elections are rapidly assuming a personal character, and the party that submits the most unexceptionable candidates, as a general thing, is bound to win. If the corruption lets doesn't like this kind of talk, it is in prime order to read us out of the party. In fact we rather enjoy the reading out process, under such circumstances.

A CHARTER has been granted to a company under the laws of Ohio for the organization of the Cincinnati, Salem and Youngstown Railroad Company. This company proposes by the construction of about fifty miles of railroad to secure a very direct line from Cincinnati to Erie, Pennsylvania. The route will be over the Wilmington and Zanesville Road, thence new road to Dresden—over Pittsburgh and Columbus Road to Trenton—thence new road to New Philadelphia—over Tuscarawas branch to Bayard—thence new road through Salem to Youngstown—over Pittsburgh and Erie Road to Erie. In regard to this undertaking the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> A glance at the map will quickly show how fully the enterprise would be engaged with the great established lines with regard to railroading, namely: that of the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Central. The gentlemen who have this work in hand are well qualified for the arduous duties they have assumed, and calculable on rushing the matter through.

NAPOLEON now finds himself in the grand emergency of his career. His appeal to "universal suffrage" has resulted in a victory of Republicanism over Imperialism, or as it can best be stated on the Emperor's behalf, a condemnation of "personal" government and a demand for a representative administration by which the policy of the Empire will be subject to the supervising control of the deputies of the people. That at the elections more "official" candidates were chosen than Republicans is demonstrated by the fact that not only did the latter poll nearly as many votes as the Imperialists, but that the most intelligent constituencies in France declared in favor of the Republican candidates, and sometimes by overwhelming majorities. It is this triumph at the polls that accounts for the demonstrations by the radicals in Paris and other large cities, of which the telegraph daily brings accounts. It explains the attempts at barricades, the immense assemblages of people, the troops in the streets, the suppression of newspapers, and arrests for political offenses by the hundreds. The Emperor must not seem "either to ooze but not permit their abuse. His rule will be firm, and with the army at his back he will continue to govern France despite the clamor of his opponents. But he is devoted to the establishment of the BONAPARTES on the throne; he wishes to leave his son as his successor, and from this point of view the situation must be judged. The only way that appears possible to secure this, the crowning object of his life is a war with Prussia, and the reawakening of the enthusiasm of France for his dynasty. It must be a successful war, and here comes in the genius of BISMARCK and the power of Prussia.

UNDER the call pursuant to which the late Republican Conventions met in Allegheny county, the President of each of the three Conventions was required to appoint a committee of three, these committees, acting jointly, to select a County Committee for the ensuing year. As yet no announcement has been made on the part of either of these Conventions, though we think the committees should have been appointed when the Conventions were in session. This not having been done, it is presumed that the gentlemen who presided over the Conventions respectively have taken time to deliberate. We have the utmost faith in their judgment, as we are sure Republicans generally will have, when announced their names, to wit: THOMAS M. MARSHALL, W. Hampton, and A. H. Ernst. It is highly important that we should have a good County Committee, and as the character of the new Committees will be to a great extent fixed by the Committees which these gentlemen, after sufficient deliberation, will appoint, it will be perceived that they have an important duty to perform. In a canvass the County Committee becomes the organ and responsible head of the party. Its character, generally, goes far in influencing the members of the party. We can imagine how that a committee, selected for objects other than the vigorous and harmonious working of the Republican organization, would be machines worse than useless; but of such a selection we fortunately stand in no danger. The Republicans of the county will expect a committee composed of representative men of the party, in sympathy with well defined popular sentiment, and capable of eliciting the confidence and co-operation of the solid men, as well as the numerous voters of the organization.

A SMALL number of country papers, generally suffering in a terrible state of impecuniosity, and too glad to receive small donations from the ring men, whereby to keep body and soul together, are snapping at the COMMERCIAL, and the biggest of them all here is disgusting its small and decreasing number of readers by reproducing what these country concerns have to say,—all of which amuses us immensely. What troubles these fellows is the knowledge that we are sustained by an overwhelming popular sentiment, and that their occupation of dictating to the people and tapping the Treasury is gone forever. All over the State the people are moving in earnest, thoroughly determined to fight the battle which has been inaugurated against the ring men to the end. Here a good beginning has been made, and the work will not stop till a thorough reform has been accomplished. It was not supposed that the whole work could be performed at a single stroke; though the confusion of the ring men indicates how thorough they regard the defeat they have sustained in the first encounter. The attempt that has been made to draw the lines shows that the Republican press of the State, with the exception of a few lean and hungry strugglers, who for this reason are on the other side, are with the COMMERCIAL in battling for honesty, retrenchment and reform.

THE "unexpended balance" is receiving that attention throughout the State that the evil and foolish management of our State finances demands. It is evil management in the sense that it paves the way for the grossest public and individual corruption, and it is foolish because the people allow themselves to be defrauded by it out of sufficient money every year to go far to pay the wages of our precious legislators. The press of the State has very generally concurred with the COMMERCIAL in its treatment of the unexpended balance question, and we look to see this public sentiment assume form and shape next winter by the passage of a law making the balance available so that it will lighten and not increase the burthens of the tax-payers. In short, stop the Corruption Fund, if the State don't realize a cent by it. It is wrong in principle, and corrupting to the politics of the State. The prompt abrogation of the whole system is demanded by every consideration of State and party policy.

A PORTION of the Philadelphia Republican press bolt squarely those nominees that common fame connects with Legislative corruption. This is the only way to clean out the Augean stable. So far from there being a disposition to read the aforesaid Republican papers out of the party, their course appears to be approved by the Republican masses generally. Nor is there any such senseless cry there as is attempted to be raised here-about, concerning "general charges" and the injustice of "vague insinuations." Although "general," the charges appear to be sufficiently explicit, and the insinuations, though "vague," are well enough understood by the public. It is the corrupt and unprincipled who do the sort of whining we hear in this quarter. No "general charge" of corruption or "vague insinuations" ever troubled the upright man in or out of office. It is the other sort who imagine that the finger is pointed at them and whine under the public gaze.

In the State Senate, last winter, Senator WALLACE, of Clearfield, the acknowledged leader of his party at Harrisburg, submitted the draft of a law proposing a marked change in the administration of State finances, whereby all speculation with the funds of the State would be forbidden under heavy penalties, and the office of State Treasurer made a salaried one. The bill was not pushed in the Senate by Mr. WALLACE or his friends, and we have yet to hear of a single Democratic paper saying a word in its favor. What can be the reason of this? Do the Democrats expect to have the management of the unexpended balance next winter? Senator WALLACE's bill may have been defective in some of its details, but it was a vast improvement on the present system. The lobby gentlemen of both parties, we suspect, will unite to oppose any reform in the matter of the unexpended balance.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* states that a gentleman of that State has "invented" the "Order of the Eagle," a new secret society with an oath, whose object is to reform the corruptions in our politics, to prevent bribery in legislation and in all official places, and to instill among the whole people a fresh pride in, and love for, their country. Such a "society" has been organized throughout this State. It is not secret, however, but open and above board, composed of the independent minded, conscientious portion of the people. Other States are getting up similar "societies," and we don't think the Massachusetts man can obtain a patent for his invention, without it be for the folly of undertaking to make a secret of what so many proclaim.

> THE city is now two hundred miles nearer Chicago than New York, yet the equal difference in our favor must be invited in any trade view by reason of the permanent character in favor in high way in the West, its excellent management, its immunity from disaster, its certainty and dispatch, the hold it has upon the confidence of the trader and traveler.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Such advantages should draw the great volume of the internal commerce, especially the grain trade of the country, which reckons Chicago the common starting point. With so much to decide the question, we shall expect to see Philadelphia in a great measure take the place of New York, and the ocean lines of the latter at the docks of the former. If we do not we shall conclude that reasons outweighing the advantages enumerated by our contemporary exist to support the claims of New York. We shall watch the question with interest.

The Registry Law.

At Nisi Prius, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a case was argued before Judge Sharswood, heard of before in this Court), involving the constitutionality of the Registry law, passed by the last Legislature. It came up on a motion to restrain aldermen, councilmen and others from acting under the law. It will be remembered there is a separate and distinct registry law for Philadelphia county, differing in many important details from the general law applicable to the remainder of the State. The argument of the counsel for those desirous of upsetting the law, presented fourteen points, commencing with the general proposition that the law is repugnant to article nine, section five of the Constitution of the State. Messrs. Hurst, Phillips and Biddle, three noted Democratic lawyers of Philadelphia, appeared for the law, as a matter of duty paid, and fare on cars, say $5 per ton, presents a valuation of $60,800 in currency, which is quite an important trade for three months. The larger portion of this business has been drawn to Baltimore through the influence of the Northern Central Railroad; it had previously gone to Philadelphia. Every inducement was made by that company for its coming here, and one of the chief arguments used was the fact of our city possessing an ice boat capable, during the winter, of keeping the harbor always accessible.—*Baltimore Price Current.*

The French Cable.

It seems likely that the laying of the submarine telegraph cable from France to the United States will be delayed, owing to an official opinion here of Attorney General Hoar. It is to the effect that foreign telegraph companies cannot land the shores of the United States without the express permission of Congress, and that no State of the Union has the power over its own shores to grant such a concession. No State, he holds, can concede any franchise of this sort to foreigners, for the sovereignty of the United States over territory, by the law of nations, extends to at least the distance of one marine league from its shores. Then he maintains that the laying and working of telegraph cables comes within the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The French cable company propose to test whether this opinion of the Attorney General is sound law, by getting their case into the courts.

A PARIS letter, relating to the Spanish throne, says the relations between the Imperial family and that of the ex-Queen of Spain continue to be of the most intimate character. A few days before the Emperor proceeded in his carriage, without attendants, to the Grand Hotel and paid a visit to Don Sebastian, with whom he remained closeted some time. A letter from Madrid, from a gentleman who has access to the highest sources of information, states that Prim stands pledged to the Emperor to bring the Prince of Asturias, and this in spite of his famous *famus, jamas, jamas* as applied to the restoration of this branch of the house. The Duke of Montpensier has been recently lobbying at the residence of Queen Isabella to consider the question of the expediency of her abdication, and that in principle it has been agreed upon. There are hesitations, however, as to the time at which it is to be announced. The decision of the point will probably rest with the Emperor, who is now pulling the wires of the political puppets at Madrid, notwithstanding all the assertions that are made to the contrary.

IT is recorded as an important fact that the Russian Government, while the crops of that country have for several years been good, has entered the grain markets of Europe as a purchaser. This has been rendered necessary by the emancipation of the peasantry, whereby the area of grain sown in Russia several years past has been decreased. Provinces which formerly exported vast quantities of grain, for several years past have been obliged to import corn in order to make up for deficiencies. To provide against the consequences of the improvidence of the newly emancipated serfs, the Government is now obliged to store immense quantities of grain for the use of the population of the rich grain districts of the empire. Some effect on the American breadstuff market is likely to be the consequence, as England, who has heretofore been a purchaser from Russia, will be driven here to supply her deficiency.

The "Circumlocution Office" is not confined to Britain, for to do so simple a thing as buy a broom, a soldier has got to go a great ways around in the Department of Texas. The following order, issued according to regulations," and this is the way it is done:

> "HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, } STATE OF TEXAS. } AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 28th, 1869.
>
> "SPECIAL ORDERS No. 72.—Par. 2, II. Paragraph 2, Special Orders for the current series, Post of Naacogdoches, directing the Post Quartermaster at Naacogdoches to purchase in open markets, no brooms for use at that Post, is hereby confirmed. By order of
>
> C. E. MORSE, A. A. A. G.
>
> And after all this red tape, there is the circumlocution office in Washington, where the whole thing must be "approved" by the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

From the *Independent* we learn that "during the last year, at least, religious radicalism has held high carnival in Boston." By religious radicalism, we learn is meant the doctrines of Theodore Parker, Universalism, Free Religion, Rev. Dr. Alger's theology, the ideas of the "Radical Club," the preaching of Julia Ward Howe, Spiritualism, Unitarianism, Naturalism, etc., etc. In view of which, the *Independent* adds: "The orthodox churches ought to know that Boston is just now the theater of a revived radicalism in religion as thought as we have never before witnessed, either in that or any other city." And this information is given for the good it will do those who like it, and as a warning to those who do not, so that the latter "shall have no opportunity to say they were not warned." We should never suspect the editor of the Beaver *Radical* of being one of them.

REFERRING to the proposition to run ocean steamers up the Mississippi to St. Louis, the Boston *Traveller* says: "In 1865 the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company prepared to make a direct connection between Boston and St. Louis. The company went so far as to make an offer for the steamers Merrimac and Mississippi. We can see no difficulty in the way of carrying out such a scheme. The navigation of the Mississippi river is as feasible for large size steamers of deep draught as the lakes."

THE Illinois Central Railroad having refused to abate the discriminating charges in the Dubuque grain trade, those engaged in it undertook to demonstrate that they could ship grain to New York by all rail at a saving. And they succeeded to the annoyance of Chicago and her railroads. The route was to East St. Louis, thence to New